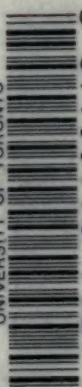
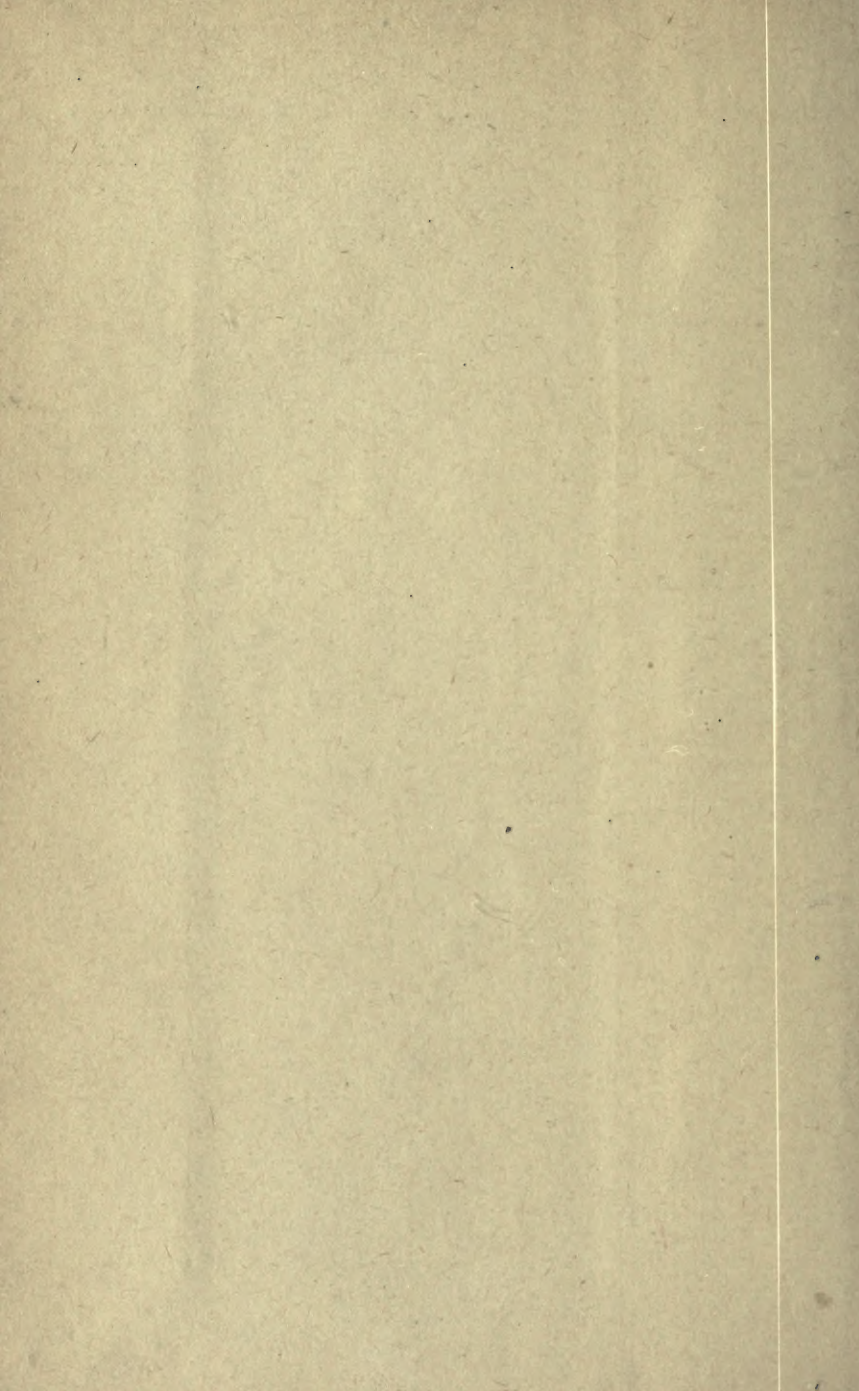


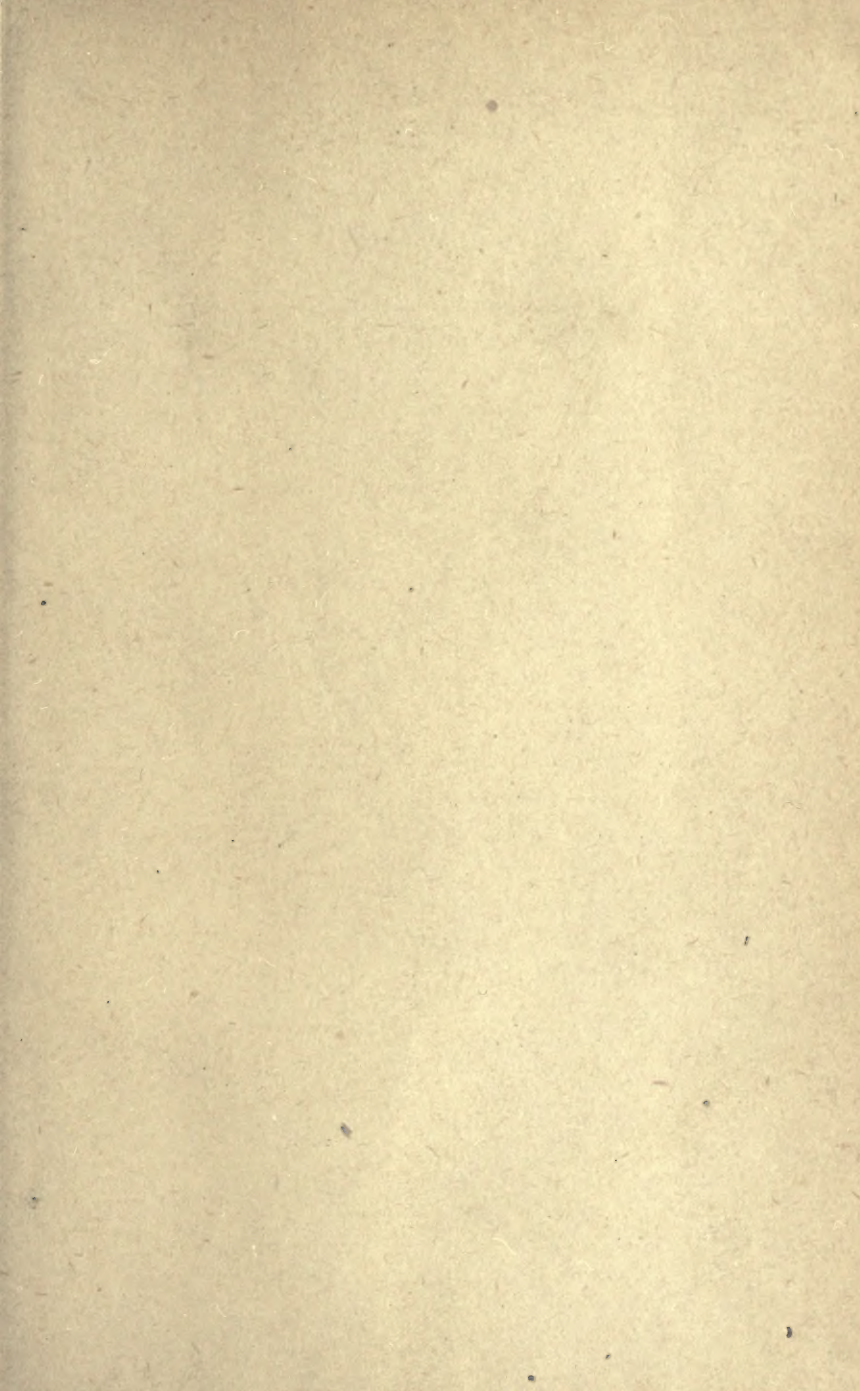
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FRENCH

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I

1. How many accents are there in French? Name them, and give two examples of each.

2. In what way do French and English differ with regard to the formation of the possessive case of nouns? Give examples.

3. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns and adjectives? Give examples.

4. Give the principal parts of *avoir* and *être*.

5. What do you understand by a substantive used in a partitive sense?

6. How are the two interrogative forms of a verb expressed?

7. Give the French for 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14.

8. Write *tout* in both genders and numbers.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *How old is your sister?*

(ii.) *She is sixteen.*

(iii.) *Twice two are four.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Etait-il chez lui hier?*

(ii.) *Voici trois cents francs.*

(iii.) *Comment vous portez-vous?*

II

1. Place accents upon *pere, tres, fenetre, espece, etc, parle* (past part.), *gâteau, maitre, eleve, tete*. Give the English.

2. Give the plural of *lac, eau, voix, libraire, cheval, chapeau, amiral, soldat, clou, lion*.

3. Write the nominative case of the conjunctive personal pronouns in both numbers.

4. Conjugate affirmatively and interrogatively the indicative present of *avoir* and *être*.

5. Give the feminine of *chat, ami, voisin, frère, oncle, homme, paysan, veuf, roi, cousin*.

6. Write, with examples, the various forms of the partitive article.

7. Compare *fort* and *grand* in both genders and numbers.

8. When are *le, la, l', les* used? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Whose is this horse?*

(ii.) *It is his.*

(iii.) *It is very cold to-day.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Nous avons chaud.*

(ii.) *Qui va là?*

(iii.) *Combien de temps êtes-vous resté en France?*

III

1. When is the cedilla used in French? What purpose does it serve?

2. Give the feminine of *jeune, joli, heureux, petit, grand*; and the plural of *beau, mortel, riche, laborieux, gentil*.

3. Write in French 3, 10, 19, 24, 32, 47.

4. Give the present and past participles and the preterite (in full) of *monter* and *finir*.

5. What is the plural of *sœur, feu, livre, singe, fourchette, couteau, métal, château, cheveu, chien*?

6. How many kinds of pronouns are there? Name them, and give examples.

7. When should *mon, ton, son* be used instead of *ma, ta, sa*? Give examples.

8. What is the general rule for the formation of adverbs? Give two examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Do not wait for me.*

(ii.) *Take this letter to the post.*

(iii.) *Where do you live?*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Comment vous appelez-vous?*

(ii.) *Il a plu toute la journée.*

(iii.) *Nous sommes très fatigués.*

4. FRENCH EXAMINATION PAPERS

IV.

1. Place the necessary accents, etc., on *recu, mere, aupres, maree, poussiere, foret, cafe, eloigne, relache, rever.*

2. Write in French 8, 15, 33, 60, 67, 75.

3. Give the plurals of *tante, souris, bottine, jupe, bateau, canal, papillon, neveu, nez, drapeau.*

4. When does the personal pronoun stand after the verb? Give examples.

5. Give in full the present subjunctive of *avoir, être, danser, punir.*

6. How many kinds of articles are there? Give examples.

7. Give the feminine of *noir, sérieux, beau, bon, petit, pauvre, vif, droit, froid, ancien.*

8. How are adverbs compared? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What sort of weather is it?*
- (ii.) *My cousin is rich and beautiful.*
- (iii.) *I have left my book on the table.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous êtes toujours en retard.*
- (ii.) *Madame votre mère a raison.*
- (iii.) *Voulez-vous me prêter votre canif?*

V

1. Before what letters is *g* pronounced soft? Give examples.

2. Write in French 4, 13, 25, 37, 41, 50.

3. Give the plural of *concert, lampe, professeur, bois, taureau, verrou, caporal, tableau, trou, forêt*.

4. How do you translate *of the* and *to the* before masculine and feminine nouns in both numbers? Give examples.

5. Give the principal parts of *recevoir, chanter, rendre, nourrir*.

6. Write sentences to show that *some* or *any* can be translated by *du, de la, de l', des, en*.

7. Give the feminine of *sage, violent, stupide, fatal, noble, grand, bleu, agile, vrai, splendide*.

8. How are adjectives compared? Give two examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *What time is it?*

(ii.) *It is twelve (midnight).*

(iii.) *Go to bed at once.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Taisez-vous!*

(ii.) *Tenez-vous droit!*

(iii.) *J'ai perdu mon mouchoir.*

VI

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *etat, fut, aigue, francais, ou, peut-etre, reveille* (past part.), *epee, empecher, parle-je.*

2. Write in French 2, 11, 23, 44, 55, 90.

3. Give the plural of *tailleur, aiguille, dé, choix, cristal, fou, bouteille, noix, journal, bras.*

4. How does the agreement of possessive adjectives differ in French and English? Give examples.

5. Write in full the imperfect and future indicative of *marcher* and *apercevoir.*

6. How must *do* and *did* be translated in French? Give examples.

7. What is the general rule for forming the feminine of adjectives? Give examples.

8. Compare the adverbs *bien, mal, peu.*

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *How are you ?*

(ii.) *Pretty well, thank you.*

(iii.) *We are not hungry.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Attendent-ils quelqu'un ?*

(ii.) *Allez chercher mon parapluie.*

(iii.) *Quel est le prix de ce cheval ?*

VII

1. Before what letters is *c* pronounced soft? Give three examples.

2. Write in French 6, 17, 21, 35, 68, 100.

3. Give the feminine of *agréable, évident, énorme, sûr, créé, cher, glorieux, beau, cruel, terrible*.

4. Write the masculine and feminine singular of the possessive pronouns, with their meaning.

5. Conjugate affirmatively and negatively-interrogatively the preterite of *avoir* and *être*.

6. Distinguish between *ou* and *où*, *a* and *à*, *la* and *là*, and give an example of each.

7. What is the usual position of the adjective in a sentence? Give examples and two exceptions.

8. Translate into French :

(i.) *What time is it?*

(ii.) *It is twelve o'clock (midday).*

(iii.) *Be quiet, if you please.*

(iv.) *How kind you are!*

(v.) *Have you much luggage?*

9. Give the English for :

(i.) *Celles que j'admire.*

(ii.) *Vous écrivez mieux que moi.*

(iii.) *Nous travaillons du matin au soir.*

(iv.) *Dites-lui votre nom.*

(v.) *Il venait de sortir quand je suis entré.*

VIII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *hair, garçon, negre, maitre, legerete, lui-meme, degout, securite, pret.*

2. Write in French 16, 22, 34, 70, 83, 99.

3. Give the plural of *école, animal, terrain, détail, cyprès, cheval, brigand, général, cou, joyau.*

4. Write the masculine and feminine plural of the possessive pronouns, and give their meaning.

5. What do you understand by the term primitive tenses? Give those of *éviter, abolir, tendre.*

6. When is *which* or *that* translated by *qui*, and when by *que*?

7. How is the feminine of adjectives ending in *-f* formed? Give examples.

8. Write five sentences illustrating the fact that the verb *to be* must sometimes be translated by *avoir*.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Call your brother.*

(ii.) *Do you know London?*

(iii.) *It is a great pity.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Quelle est sa fortune?*

(ii.) *Vous aviez tort.*

(iii.) *La guerre est finie.*

IX

1. What peculiarity is there in the pronunciation of the word *mauvais* ?

2. Write in French 18, 29, 42, 80, 85, 94.

3. How many genders are there in French? Give examples.

4. Decline *lequel* in both genders and numbers.

5. Write the present conditional and present subjunctive of *avoir* and *être*.

6. What are the three ways of translating the French present indicative?

7. Give the feminine of *social*, *divers*, *rare*, *général*, *bon*, *nul*, *riche*, *petit*, *ancien*, *fou*.

8. What is the position of *ne . . . pas*, etc., in (i.) simple, (ii.) compound tenses? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *It is going to rain.*

(ii.) *What is the matter with him?*

(iii.) *The day before yesterday.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Allez-vous-en.*

(ii.) *Plus d'une fois.*

(iii.) *Faites attention!*

X

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *Saul, lecon, cuisiniere, reiterees, croitre, ebeniste, champetre, biere, theatre, societe.*

2. Write in French 20, 30, 40, 53, 64, 77.

3. Give the feminine of *marquis, artiste, duc, malade, lion, roi, Portugais, maître, élève, idiot.*

4. How must the demonstrative adverb *there* (pointing to a place) be rendered? Give examples.

5. What is meant by the principal parts of a verb? Give the principal parts of *regarder, agir, concevoir, défendre.*

6. Distinguish between *la tâche, la tache, il tâche, tâche, dix mille,* and *dix milles.*

7. How do adjectives ending in *-eux* form their feminine? Give five examples.

8. When is the possessive adjective translated by the French definite article? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Pass me your cup.*

(ii.) *He is an artist.*

(iii.) *I beg your pardon.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Je vous remercie beaucoup.*

(ii.) *Avez-vous assez d'argent?*

(iii.) *Mon chat a soif.*

XI

1. What is meant by "liaison"? Give five examples.
2. Write in French 26, 31, 43, 54, 62, 77.
3. Give the plural of *table, nez, sou, arsenal, couteau, succès, hôpital, bambou, branche, adieu*.
4. How does the position of the noun depending upon the word *whose* vary in English and French? Form sentences illustrating each case.
5. Write interrogatively and negatively the imperfect and future indicative of *avoir, être, adoucir*.
6. What do you understand by the term *demonstrative pronoun*? Give four examples illustrating their use.
7. How is the feminine of adjectives ending in *-er* formed? Give three examples.
8. When are *ce, cet, cette, ces* used? Write two examples of each.
9. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *I wish you a good morning.*
 - (ii.) *Where does your uncle live?*
 - (iii.) *What a misfortune!*
10. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *Il parle trop haut.*
 - (ii.) *C'est un bon enfant.*
 - (iii.) *Vous avez raison.*

XII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *païen, aussitot, ainee, heros, creee, desobeissant, agees, hotel, elastique, boite.*

2. Write in French 27, 36, 45, 51, 63, 79.

3. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns and adjectives? Give examples.

4. Give a complete list of the possessive adjectives in both genders and numbers.

5. What do you understand by the primary parts of a verb? Give the primary parts of *bâtir, raconter, décevoir.*

6. Is *mon* ever used with a feminine substantive? Illustrate your answer by examples.

7. How is the feminine of adjectives ending in *-eux* formed? Give four examples and an exception.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Are you thirsty?*
- (ii.) *We shall see you on Friday.*
- (iii.) *The wind is south-west.*
- (iv.) *Here we are.*
- (v.) *I shall have it done.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Donnez-moi des pommes.*
- (ii.) *Tout va bien.*
- (iii.) *Quand partiront-elles?*
- (iv.) *Elle a trois ans de plus que lui.*
- (v.) *Vous vous êtes trompé de livre.*

XIII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *ame, ble, tete, ile, recu, cypres, trone, gout, agreable, general*.

2. Give the feminine of the following nouns : *filleul, oncle, homme, cuisinier, ennemi, voleur, tigre, Grec, adversaire, élève*.

3. What is the French for 1st, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th ?

4. Prefix the definite article before each of the following words in order to show in which cases the *h* is conjunctive (the so-called mute), and in which disjunctive (the so-called aspirate) : *héros, héroïne, haïr, heureux, heure, haut, hibou, habitant, huit, hors*.

5. Conjugate affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, and interrogatively-negatively the indicative present and past indefinite of *se flatter*.

6. Decline the relative pronoun *qui*.

7. Give the feminine of the following adjectives : *premier, complet, franc* (open), *mineur, long, antérieur, cruel, beau, accusateur, attentif*.

8. In what three cases is the indefinite article omitted in French but not in English? Form sentences illustrating each case.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *How do you do ?*
- (ii.) *It thunders.*
- (iii.) *Your glass is empty.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Il a acheté son pardessus tout fait.*
- (ii.) *L'enfant s'est cassé la jambe.*
- (iii.) *Voici les lettres qu'elles ont écrites.*

XIV

1. When is the cedilla used? How is it made? Of what letter is it a corruption? Give examples.

2. Explain the use of the definite articles *le, la, l', les*.

3. How is the plural of nouns ending in *-ail* formed? Give four examples and five exceptions.

4. Give the French for 201, 134, 323, 291, 500, 2008.

5. Write the present and future indicative of *jeter* and *chanceler*.

6. Mention four cases in which the disjunctive personal pronoun is used. Give a sentence to illustrate each case.

7. How do adjectives ending in *-eu* and *-ou* form their plural? What exception is there to this rule?

8. With what verbs may *ne* be used without *pas* or *point*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *What are you doing?*

(ii.) *Do not walk so fast.*

(iii.) *We will breakfast with you.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Son mari et sa femme.*

(ii.) *Elle est très difficile.*

(iii.) *François premier, roi de France.*

XV

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *ane, severe, garcon, déjeuner, araignee, heros, fraiche, blamer, français, the*.

2. Give the plural of *baleine, caillou, vitrail, éventail, aïeul, lys, tableau, nœud, métal, feu*.

3. What is the French for 3rd, 10th, 19th, 24th, 32nd, 47th?

4. How do English and French differ in the use of the partitive article? Give examples.

5. Give the 3rd pers. plural of the preterite and the 2nd sing. imperfect subjunctive of *aller, dire, faire, se promener, rejeter*.

6. Name three cases in which the pronoun *en* is used, and give an example of each.

7. What are the four ways in which adjectives ending in *-eur* form their feminine? Give two examples of each case.

8. Translate, using *dans* or *en*, *in the south of England, in Spain, he will do it a week hence, we did it in a week*.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Here I am.*
- (ii.) *I have the honour to be . . .*
- (iii.) *Call the coachman.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Apportez-moi ces verres.*
- (ii.) *Ne dites pas cela.*
- (iii.) *Elle fait attention à son travail.*

XVI

1. Before what letters is *g* pronounced hard? Give five different examples.

2. Distinguish between *ou* and *où*, *a* and *à*, *sur* and *sûr*, *la* and *là*, *mur* and *mûr*.

3. What are the rules for forming the feminine of nouns ending in *-eur*? Give two examples of each case.

4. Give the French for 284, 176, 373, 452, 507, 1000000.

5. What peculiarity is there in the conjugation of verbs ending in *-er* which have an *e* mute in the penultimate syllable? Give examples.

6. Classify the pronouns, and give three examples of each.

7. Give the plural of the following adjectives: *grand*, *mou*, *épais*, *brutal*, *beau*, *hébreu*, *tout*, *égal*, *public*, *fatal*.

8. Compare the uses of the imperfect and preterite tenses. Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

9. Translate into French:

(i.) *Will you kindly ring?*

(ii.) *My watch is too fast.*

(iii.) *The weather is bad.*

10. Give the English for:

(i.) *L'ennemi a perdu quatre-vingts hommes.*

(ii.) *Eteignez le gaz.*

(iii.) *Donnez-m'en.*

XVII

1. How is *s* pronounced (i.) at the beginning of a word, (ii.) with consonants, (iii.) between vowels?

2. Give the feminine of *concierge, marchand, veuf, créateur, prince, prieur, chanoine, marcheur, captif, jaloux*.

3. What is the French for 8th, 15th, 33rd, 60th, 67th, 75th?

4. How is a capital *T* made when writing French?

5. Give the 1st pers. plural present indicative and the 2nd pers. sing. imperfect subjunctive of *manger, agréer, avancer, s'en aller, jeter*.

6. What is the general rule for the position of a conjunctive personal pronoun when used as object with (i.) a simple tense, (ii.) a compound tense? Give examples.

7. Give the feminine of the following adjectives: *incomplet, sec, maître, public, meilleur, réel, causeur, bref, glorieux, nouveau*.

8. What is the difference between *quelque* and *quelque*? Write a sentence to illustrate the use of each.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Are you hungry?*
- (ii.) *How far is it to Southampton?*
- (iii.) *Allow me to offer you a pear.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Avez-vous très soif?*
- (ii.) *C'est bien lui.*
- (iii.) *Elles sont très en retard.*

XVIII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *verite, cafe voila, regle, agee, epitre, niece, diner, theatre, indigene.*

2. How are adverbs of manner formed? Form adverbs from *poli, beau, actif, sec, ardent, bon, utile, mou, cruel.*

3. In what way do nouns ending in *-au, -eu, -œu* form their plural? Give examples.

4. Give the French for 217, 121, 360, 666, 981, 800.

5. Write the 1st pers. sing. future present indicative and the 2nd pers. plural present indicative of *lever, appeler, tracer, régler, bouger.*

6. When two conjunctive personal pronouns are objects, which must stand first in the sentence? Give examples.

7. How do adjectives ending in *-s* or *-x* form their plural? Give examples.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *My eyes are sore.*
- (ii.) *Is your coffee sweet enough?*
- (iii.) *Why do you not tell him?*
- (iv.) *What a simpleton!*
- (v.) *I am glad of it.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Sa nièce est morte, n'est-ce pas?*
- (ii.) *Les prisonniers vivent de pain et d'eau.*
- (iii.) *Il y va de votre vie.*
- (iv.) *C'est autant de gagne!*
- (v.) *Voici le vin; combien en voulez-vous?*

XIX

1. Before what letters is *c* pronounced hard? Give five different examples.

2. State the rule for the agreement of adjectives with the noun or pronoun they qualify, and give examples.

3. Write ten substantives which are only used in the plural, and give the English of each.

4. Give the French for 4th, 13th, 25th, 37th, 41st, 50th.

5. Write the principal parts of *aller*, *venir*, *voir*, *dire*, *partir*.

6. Into what two classes are personal pronouns subdivided? Give five examples of each.

7. How do adjectives ending in *-x* form their feminine? Give three examples and two exceptions.

8. In what three ways can *dimension* be expressed in French? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Will you hold your tongue?*

(ii.) *Fetch the milk-jug.*

(iii.) *Call upon her to-morrow.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *De temps en temps.*

(ii.) *Frappez avant d'entrer.*

(iii.) *Elle est prête à mourir.*

XX

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *deja*, *hotel*, *pret*, *Genes*, *chaumiere*, *blamer*, *preseree*, *heroine*, *bientot*, *Frederic*.

2. Distinguish between *fâché de* and *fâché contre*, *des*, *dès*, and *dés*; and write a sentence illustrating each.

3. How do substantives ending in *-f* and *-x* form their feminine? Give examples.

4. Give the French for 1832, 1516, 1900, 1313, 1282, 1720.

5. Write the 1st pers. plural present subjunctive and the 2nd pers. sing. present indicative of *aboyer*, *jouer*, *étudier*, *accélérer*, *appeler*.

6. Mention two cases in which the pronoun *y* is used, and give examples of each.

7. Give the plural of the following adjectives: *décimal*, *nouveau*, *gris*, *social*, *bleu*, *joli*, *fougueux*, *cruel*, *tricolore*, *prodigieux*.

8. When are *ceci* and *cela* used? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Be so kind as to tell me.*
- (ii.) *Have you a cold?*
- (iii.) *I am going to church.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Quand êtes-vous né?*
- (ii.) *Ce livre est dans la bibliothèque.*
- (iii.) *Il s'est enrhumé hier*

XXI

1. Are inverted commas used with the same strictness as in English? If not, what is the exception?

2. What classes of nouns have the same form in singular and plural? Give examples.

3. Give the French for 2nd, 11th, 23rd, 44th, 55th, 90th.

4. In what case does English use a full stop to mark an abbreviation which in French is omitted?

5. Write the 3rd pers. sing. imperfect indicative and the 2nd pers. plural present conditional of *annoncer*, *rappeler*, *mener*, *affliger*, *aboyer*.

6. Decline (four cases) the disjunctive personal pronoun of the 1st pers. in both numbers.

7. Give the feminine form of the following adjectives: *pêcheur*, *pareil*, *épais*, *flatteur*, *replet*, *inférieur*, *captif*, *oblong*, *rêveur*, *net*.

8. How is the verb *to want* expressed in French? Give examples.

9. Translate into French:

- (i.) *Is it still so cold?*
- (ii.) *I am going to the country.*
- (iii.) *Come this way.*

10. Give the English for:

- (i.) *Vient-il de Vienne?*
- (ii.) *Combien en avez-vous vendu?*
- (iii.) *Dépêchez-vous.*

XXII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *refugie, dome, Moise, elephant, college, Moliere, ingenieur, conquete, portee, pres.*

2. Give the feminine of the following substantives: *larron, travailleur, dévot, lion, acteur, tigre, loup, bœuf, jaloux, vieillard.*

3. What is the French for 79, 171, 238, 789, 451, 345.

4. Distinguish between *dix mille, dix milles, plâtot, plus tôt, ça, çà.* Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

5. What peculiarity is there in the conjugation of verbs ending in *-er* which have an *é* in the penultimate syllable? Give examples.

6. How many demonstrative pronouns are there? Which of them are invariable?

7. Give, with examples, the rule for the formation of the plural of adjectives ending in *-eau.*

8. When is *whom* translated by *qui*? Give examples

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *What is your name?*

(ii.) *It is very dusty.*

(iii.) *Our feet are cold.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Venez le trois mars.*

(ii.) *Demandez cela à Georges.*

(iii.) *Il faut aller nous coucher.*

XXIII

1. Which substantive is pronounced exactly the same as the adverb *non*? What letter is always silent in *sept*?

2. What classes of nouns are never used in the plural? Give examples.

3. Give the French for 6th, 17th, 21st, 35th, 68th, 100th.

4. What is meant by elision? In what cases are *a* and *i* elided?

5. Write the principal parts of *courir*, *tenir*, *pouvoir*, *conclure*, *suivre*.

6. When two conjunctive personal pronouns are objects the indirect object must precede the direct. Give two exceptions to this rule and three examples of each.

7. Give the terminations of those adjectives which usually double the final consonant and add *e* mute to form their feminine. Mention one example of each.

8. What is the position of adverbs in a sentence? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *He desires me to say . . .*
- (ii.) *What are they thinking of?*
- (iii.) *I take my tea without sugar.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Elle chante mieux que moi.*
- (ii.) *Nous les avons vues dans la rue.*
- (iii.) *Il fait beaucoup de boue.*

XXIV

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *flute, fevrier, Francois, heroiquement, reglee, gatees, sut, depeche* (past part.), *agreerent, mangeames*.

2. Give the plural of the following nouns: *chacal, ventail, oiseau, ange, genou, gouvernail, loi, taureau, licou, malade*.

3. What is the French for 1215, 1628, 1789, 20000, 5004, 1,000,000,000 (two ways)?

4. When are *in* and *im* not pronounced with a nasal sound? Give examples.

5. Write the 1st pers. plural imperative and the 2nd sing. future present of *prononcer, juger, renouveler, acheter, céder*.

6. Conjunctive personal pronouns used as objects are placed before the verb. Illustrate the rule by examples, and mention an exception.

7. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of adjectives ending in *-al*? Give three examples and an exception.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *With what have you done it?*
- (ii.) *He has toothache.*
- (iii.) *Speak French to me.*
- (iv.) *Do you find it difficult?*
- (v.) *Is it moonlight?*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Ne la leur donnez pas.*
- (ii.) *Lui avez-vous demandé quelle heure il est?*
- (iii.) *Elle m'a envoyé quelques lettres.*
- (iv.) *Avez-vous été en Allemagne cet hiver?*
- (v.) *Il l'a échappé belle.*

XXV

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-ine*, *-arge*, *-anse*? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the plural of *sel*, *vaisseau*, *Italien*, *noix*, *clou*, *général*, *drapeau*, *lieu*, *œuf*, *soleil*.

3. How many kinds of comparatives of adjectives are there? Give two examples of each.

4. Give the feminine of *père*, *âne*, *neveu*, *fermier*, *lion*, *papa*, *chien*, *loup*, *maître*, *roi*.

5. Write the 2nd pers. sing. present conditional of *avoir*, *danser*, *punir*, *recevoir*, *se flatter*; the 3rd plural present subjunctive of *être*, *donner*, *finir*, *vendre*, *aller*.

6. What tenses are formed from the infinitive, and how?

7. Give the plural of *nouveau*, *savant*, *gras*, *favori*, *égal*; and the feminine of *bon*, *long*, *quel*, *français*, *blanc*.

8. When are *mon*, *ton*, *son* used instead of *ma*, *ta*, *sa*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *I am going home.*
- (ii.) *What sort of weather is it?*
- (iii.) *The wind is east.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Faites sortir le monsieur.*
- (ii.) *Voici les citrons.*
- (iii.) *Ca m'est égal.*

XXVI

1. What is the gender of fruits and herbs ending in *-e* mute? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the plural of *fil, neveu, Allemand, gâteau, gare, canal, ciseau, nez, lieue, animal*.

3. What is meant by the term "conjunctive personal pronoun"? Give five examples.

4. How must the demonstrative adverb *there* (pointing to a place) be rendered? Give examples.

5. Give the 1st pers. plural preterite definite of *avoir, être, accepter, nourrir, attendre*; the 3rd pers. sing. future simple of *recevoir, demeurer, pleuvoir, avancer, mettre*.

6. How should *in* or *to* be translated before geographical names? Give examples.

7. Give the feminine of *mortel, heureux, riche, beau, joli, appliqué, cher, rouge, vif, ancien*.

8. When must cardinal numbers be used in French where in English the ordinals are employed? What is the exception to this rule?

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Are you older than your brother?*
- (ii.) *What a beautiful rainbow!*
- (iii.) *We are starving*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Fait-il froid dehors?*
- (ii.) *Ils sont trop pressés.*
- (iii.) *On demande une bonne d'enfants.*

XXVII

1. What is the gender of words ending in *-b, -k, -y, -ier*? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the feminine of *maître, roi, grand-père, duc, jardinier, marquis, nègre, Jean, mortel, sot*.

3. What is the general rule for forming adverbs from adjectives? Give four examples.

4. How is the negative expressed in French? Give examples.

5. What peculiarity is there in the conjugation of verbs ending in *-cer* and *-ger*?

6. Name the tenses or parts of tenses formed from the present participle, and explain how they are formed.

7. What are the four ways in which adjectives ending in *-eur* form their feminine?

8. How are the ordinal numbers formed? Give the French for 1st, 3rd, 5th, 19th, 27th.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *I am sorry for it.*
- (ii.) *We are going to the custom-house.*
- (iii.) *Where is the fish-market?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Charles douze, roi de Suède.*
- (ii.) *Avez-vous mal aux dents?*
- (iii.) *Agréez mes remerciements.*

XXVIII

1. What is the gender of metals, colours, and days? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the plural of *roc, couteau, jeu, monsieur, mur, genou, travail, tableau, principal, tonneau*.

3. Put in the feminine *garçon, confident, étranger, hôte, supérieur, danseur, Juif, époux, muet, idiot*.

4. Write the conjunctive personal pronoun of the 1st person in both numbers. Form short sentences to illustrate its use.

5. Conjugate affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, and negat.-interrogatively the imperfect indicative of *être*.

6. Give the French for 189, 202, 317, 1001, 1873.

7. What three classes of adjectives always stand after the noun they qualify? Give examples.

8. How are adverbs compared? Compare *lentement, bien, mal, peu, beaucoup*.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *It is foggy.*
- (ii.) *So much the better.*
- (iii.) *It is the same to me.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous êtes plus riche que moi.*
- (ii.) *Nous serons chez nous toute la matinée.*
- (iii.) *Ça ne se mange pas.*

XXIX

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-nne*, *-orge*, *-ange*? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the plural of *madame*, *chapeau*, *hôpital*, *jeu*, *chien*, *journal*, *mademoiselle*, *maison*, *fil*, *vœu*.

3. Distinguish between *savoir* and *connaître*. Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

4. Give the French for *which (of)*? (both genders and numbers).

5. Write the 2nd and 3rd pers. plural present indicative of *faire*, *aller*, *dire*, *mourir*, *vouloir*.

6. What are the three prepositions which must be repeated before each complement?

7. Give the plural of *aimable*, *vengeur*, *bleu*, *fou*, *las*, *rival*, *feu*, *hébreu*, *tout*, *jaloux*.

8. Mention ten conjunctions which must always be followed by the subjunctive mood.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Yours truly.*
- (ii.) *What are you looking for?*
- (iii.) *What! not up yet!*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *De pis en pis.*
- (ii.) *Je me suis fait mal.*
- (iii.) *A-t-elle eu des nouvelles de sa mère.*

XXX

1. What is the gender of mountains and hills ending in *-es*? Give examples.

2. Nouns ending in *-ou* follow the general rule in forming their plural. Give four examples and six exceptions.

3. Explain the difference between *avant* and *devant*, and give three examples of each.

4. What tense is formed from the present indicative, and how? What peculiarity exists in the first conjugation in the formation of this tense?

5. Write the conjunctive personal pronoun of the 2nd pers. in both numbers.

6. Give a list of ten subordinate conjunctions which require either the indicative or the conditional mood.

7. Put the following adjectives in the feminine plural : *précieux, romain, intéressant, allemand, neuf, chrétien, économe, sot, tout, meilleur.*

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *How old is your little brother?*
- (ii.) *He is seven and a half.*
- (iii.) *Can you speak Italian?*
- (iv.) *I have a sore throat.*
- (v.) *Bring two wine-glasses.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Il en est bien fâché.*
- (ii.) *Mon ami arrive toujours en retard.*
- (iii.) *J'ai le pied marin.*
- (iv.) *Nous sommes seize.*
- (v.) *Cela ne fait rien.*

XXXI

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-c*, *-z*, *-l*, *-oir*? Give two examples of each.

2. Give the plural of *mère*, *choc*, *progrès*, *dieu*, *œil*, *lance*, *ville*, *croix*, *joyau*, *landau*.

3. Distinguish carefully between *chaque* and *chacun*. Give three illustrations of each by means of sentences.

4. How must *that* (*the one*) *those*, with a complement, be translated? Give examples.

5. Give the 3rd pers. sing. present conditional of *avoir*, *porter*, *recevoir*, *fuir*, *croire*; and the 1st pers. sing. imperfect subjunctive of *être*, *abolir*, *correspondre*, *luire*, *mettre*.

6. How are adverbs formed from adjectives ending in *-ent*? Give three examples and two exceptions.

7. There are six adjectives which have two forms for the masculine. Give an example of each, and also their feminine forms.

8. What peculiarity is there in the conjugation of verbs ending in *-eler* and *-eter*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Come and see me to-morrow.*
- (ii.) *Which fish do you prefer?*
- (iii.) *Is this the way to Brighton?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Il faisait très lourd.*
- (ii.) *Elle a mal au pied.*
- (iii.) *A quoi sert de parler?*

XXXII

1. What is the gender of nouns in the metric system? Give examples?

2. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *esclave, géant, berger, pêcheur, auteur, comte, lapin, pauvre, mineur, captif*.

3. What punctuation mark should be used before Direct Speech in French? Give examples.

4. Give a list of the conjunctive personal pronouns of the 3rd pers. in both genders and numbers.

5. What tense is formed from the preterite? Give an example for each of the four regular conjugations.

6. When should the preposition *de*, and when *à*, be used in compound nouns? Give two examples of each.

7. Give the feminine plural of the following adjectives: *bleu, étranger, secret, puissant, sec, aimable, blanc, majeur, trompeur, naturel*.

8. What is the rule for the position of prepositions? Name one exception.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *It is bad weather.*

(ii.) *I take this opportunity of writing to you.*

(iii.) *What are you laughing at?*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Il vient d'arriver.*

(ii.) *Elle est fâchée contre lui.*

(iii.) *A partir de la semaine prochaine.*

XXXIII

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-eure*, *-ance*, *-aison*? Give two examples of each.

2. What is the general rule for forming the plural of nouns ending in *-al*? Give three examples and six exceptions.

3. How should such phrases as "twopence *a* pound," "three francs *a* bottle," be translated? Give two other examples.

4. In what way must *that*, *those*, not followed by a complement, be translated? Give examples.

5. Give the principal parts of *envoyer*, *bouillir*, *devoir*, *faire*, *prendre*.

6. How does *bien* vary in meaning according as it is used immediately before or after an adverb? Give four examples.

7. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *président*, *abbé*, *dieu*, *inférieur*, *buveur*, *parent*, *créateur*, *hôte*, *fil*, *mari*.

8. How must *in* be translated after superlatives? Illustrate your answer by forming three sentences.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *My watch has stopped.*
- (ii.) *Are you of age?*
- (iii.) *Let us go this way.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Que faire?*
- (ii.) *Comment passez-vous vos soirées?*
- (iii.) *Il est la bonté même.*

XXXIV

1. What is the gender of nouns preceded by the prefix *mi*? Give examples.

2. Give the plural of the following nouns: *fleur, gaz, ruisseau, général, corail, ciel, bal, cheval, bijou, bleu.*

3. What three classes of nouns require the definite article in French, but not in English? Give examples.

4. State what you understand by the term "disjunctive personal pronoun," and give four examples.

5. What peculiarity is there in the conjugation of verbs ending in *-ayer, -oyer, -uyer*? Give examples.

6. How many different meanings are there of *il y a*? Form a sentence to illustrate each case.

7. Give the feminine plural of *clair, léger, bref, jol, complet, noble, national, second, tranquille, exact.*

8. Write three examples of *some* used (i.) adjectively, (ii.) pronominally.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *I beg to inform you.*
- (ii.) *The day after to-morrow.*
- (iii.) *Is there any news?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous êtes-vous fait mal?*
- (ii.) *Le combien sommes-nous?*
- (iii.) *Défense d'afficher.*

XXXV

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-d, -o, -acle, -ome*? Give two examples of each.

2. Write five endings of nouns which double the final consonant and add *e* mute to form their feminine. Give one example of each.

3. Distinguish carefully between *prêt à* and *près de*. Give two sentences illustrating the use of each.

4. Decline (four cases) the disjunctive personal pronoun of the 1st pers. in both numbers.

5. Give the 1st pers. plural imperfect indicative of *agrèer, jouer, employer, haïr, ouvrir*; and the 2nd pers. sing. imperative of *partir, tenir, vêtir, savoir, voir*.

6. By what preposition must adverbs of quantity be followed? Give five examples and one exception.

7. Give the three ways in which adjectives ending in *-c* form their feminine, and write one example of each.

8. What is the rule for forming ordinal from cardinal numerals? Mention the three exceptions.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *I do not believe it.*
- (ii.) *Will you take a walk?*
- (iii.) *Are you unwell?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Je vous l'ai bien dit.*
- (ii.) *A dix heures demain soir.*
- (iii.) *Il font mourir leurs prisonniers de faim.*

XXXVI

1. What is the gender of all adjectives and verbs used substantively? Give examples.

2. Give the plural of the following nouns: *portrait*, *chou*, *jardin*, *puits*, *fourmi*, *journal*, *email*, *gent*, *jeu*, *souris*.

3. When should *to* be translated by *pour*? Give four examples.

4. How must *this*, *that* (referring to something pointed at but not mentioned) be rendered? Give examples.

5. Give the primary parts of *s'en aller*, *ouvrir*, *cueillir*, *mouvoir*, *boire*.

6. Mention four cases in which the use of capital letters in English differs from French. Give two examples of each.

7. Give the feminine of *poli*, *féroce*, *musical*, *neuf*, *gentil*, *réservé*, *cher*, *supérieur*, *turc*, *bas*.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Give my kind regards to your brother.*
- (ii.) *By what train do you start?*
- (iii.) *Please clean your teeth occasionally.*
- (iv.) *I have caught cold.*
- (v.) *You pronounce very well.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Irons-nous par le chemin de fer?*
- (ii.) *Le cocher demande un pourboire.*
- (iii.) *Elle vient d'arriver.*
- (iv.) *Sonnez, s'il vous plaît.*
- (v.) *Voici la petite maison où je demeure.*

XXXVII

1. How is *ti-* usually pronounced? Give six examples.
2. Give the plural of *hibou, carnaval, bail, ail, tortue, vaisseau, arsenal, vitrail, clou, écureuil.*
3. Decline (four cases) the disjunctive personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. in both numbers.
4. What mood do prepositions govern? Give examples and an exception.
5. Give the 2nd pers. sing. present indicative and the 1st pers. plural preterite of *mourir, croître, valoir, employer, haïr.*
6. How are adverbs formed from adjectives ending in *-e, -é, or -i?* Give examples.
7. What are the three ways of expressing height, length, and width?
8. Mention the cases in which the article is expressed in French although omitted in English. Give examples.
9. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *At what o'clock shall you set out?*
 - (ii.) *About seven o'clock.*
 - (iii.) *What do people say?*
10. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *Donnez-moi de vos nouvelles.*
 - (ii.) *J'en suis bien fâché.*
 - (iii.) *Il couchait à la belle étoile.*

XXXVIII

1. How is *x* pronounced in *six*? Give three other examples.

2. Give the feminine of the following substantives: *comte, persécuteur, boiteux, Gabriel, indiscret, mulet, beau, roi, mari, pécheur.*

3. Write a list of the possessive pronouns in both numbers and genders.

4. Show by examples that the present participle in French cannot, as in English, be used as a noun.

5. Give the imperative (five persons) of *mourir, rire, voir, ouvrir, battre.*

6. How must *by* be translated in comparing the dimensions of an object? Translate *a room eighteen feet long by sixteen wide.*

7. When are *ceci* and *cela* used? Give examples.

8. What is the difference between *l'eau de mer* and *l'eau de la mer*?

9. Translate into French:

- (i.) *Which lesson have you learned?*
- (ii.) *I take my coffee without sugar.*
- (iii.) *My father is indisposed.*

10. Give the English for:

- (i.) *Je vous rendrai visite surlendemain.*
- (ii.) *Tel fut le résultat de nos voyages.*
- (iii.) *Vous battez la campagne.*

XXXIX

1. What is the gender of foreign dances ending in *-a*? Give examples.

2. Give the plural of *bleu, puits, joujou, régal, soupirail, appât, château, journal, Zoulou, enjeu*.

3. What are the chief uses of the disjunctive personal pronouns? Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

4. When the verb has subjects of different persons, with which does it agree? Give examples.

5. Give the 2nd pers. plural present and imperfect subjunctive of *vivre, conduire, assaillir, fuir, s'asseoir*.

6. What are the two methods of expressing age? What word must never be omitted in French?

7. When are *celui* and *celle* used? Give examples.

8. What is noteworthy in the orthography of words derived from a substantive ending in *-on*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Good morning, sir.*

(ii.) *My watch is too slow by five minutes.*

(iii.) *Is your friend still a bachelor?*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Je la mettrai à la poste pour eux.*

(ii.) *Il a neigé hier.*

(iii.) *Mon petit doigt me l'a dit.*

XL

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *aieul, legere, pole, egoiste, limacon, reflechir, naivete, aout, depouilles, decu.*

2. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *filleul, étranger, drôle, pêcheur, gouverneur, bigot, Grec, baron, amateur, Suédois.*

3. Distinguish between *votre, le vôtre; vos, les vôtres, leur, la leur; leurs, les leurs.*

4. With what does the verb agree when the subjects are joined by *ou*? Give examples.

5. Write the 3rd sing. imperfect and future indicative of *s'en aller, mourir, tenir, vouloir, cueillir.*

6. Show by means of a table the position of the conjunctive personal pronouns in all cases except when the verb is in the imperative affirmative.

7. When are *celui-ci* and *celui-là* used? Give examples.

8. Mention the principal feminine substantives before which the adjective *grand* may remain in the masculine.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What is the matter with you?*
- (ii.) *Sit down, please.*
- (iii.) *I have just eaten.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Ce sont des cigares à deux sous.*
- (ii.) *Nous vous avons pris à l'improviste.*
- (iii.) *Point d'argent, point de Suisse.*

XLI

1. In what two cases is the final consonant sounded in *cing, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix*? Give examples.

2. Give the plural of *alouette, landau, pou, serval, trou, travail, voix, tombeau, Indou, épouvantail*.

3. Decline the relative pronoun *lequel* in both genders and numbers.

4. With what does the verb agree when the subjects are joined by *comme, de même que*? Give examples.

5. Write the 2nd pers. sing. present, Conditional and Subjunctive, of *dormir, mourir, venir, savoir, lire*.

6. How are fractional numerals formed in French? What are the three exceptions?

7. When may conjunctive personal pronouns used as subjects be placed after the finite verb? Give examples.

8. How should *whatever* be translated when followed by a noun subject of the verb *to be*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *How long has your father been unwell?*
- (ii.) *I long to see her.*
- (iii.) *It wants five minutes to ten.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Nous avons raison et vous avez tort.*
- (ii.) *Ah, par exemple!*
- (iii.) *Il est né coiffé.*

XLII

1. Give seven cases in which *ti* is pronounced hard.
2. What is the feminine form of the following substantives: *diable, inférieur, bâilleur, ambassadeur, mortel, canard, idiot, tigre, neveu, ouvrier*?
3. Decline (four cases) the feminine disjunctive personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. in both numbers.
4. With what does the verb agree when the subjects are synonymous? Give examples.
5. Write the present and past participles of *ouïr, couvrir, devoir, savoir, vivre*.
6. How are adverbs formed from adjectives ending in a consonant? Give examples.
7. State the various uses of the relative pronoun *quoi*, and give examples.
8. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *How old is your grandfather?*
 - (ii.) *I don't know.*
 - (iii.) *It is half-past six.*
 - (iv.) *Do you dine out this evening?*
 - (v.) *We speak much too fast.*
9. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *Je ne savais que dire.*
 - (ii.) *C'est un honnête homme.*
 - (iii.) *Epelez ce mot.*
 - (iv.) *Mauvaise herbe croît toujours.*
 - (v.) *Je lui ai donné carte blanche.*

XLIII

1. How is *oe* written in French? Give five examples.
2. Give the plural of *joyau, glouglou, narval, vantail, œil, cyprès, canal, fou, bal, mal*.
3. What is the rule for the agreement of possessive pronouns? Give examples.
4. Distinguish between *du, dû; comme, comment; oui, ouï*.
5. Write the 1st pers. sing. preterite and the 3rd pers. plural future indicative of *acquérir, vêtir, naître, boire, peindre*.
6. Mention six collective numerals formed by means of the suffix *-aine*.
7. When are *lequel, laquelle*, etc., used instead of *qui*? Give examples.
8. Give instances in which the article is suppressed in French, but employed in English. Form sentences to illustrate your answer.
9. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *Where were you living last year?*
 - (ii.) *They used to live in George Street.*
 - (iii.) *Waiter, we want more glasses.*
10. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *De quoi les demoiselles se sont-elles plaintes?*
 - (ii.) *Au pis aller.*
 - (iii.) *Je vis au jour le jour.*

XLIV

1. What is the French for *inverted commas*? Is their position the same as in English?

2. Give the feminine of the following substantives : *druide, marquis, empereur, païen, cochon, héros, coq, Juif, gardeur, instituteur.*

3. Decline the relative pronoun *qui* in both genders and numbers.

4. Classify adverbs, and give two examples of each class.

5. Conjugate in full affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, and interrogatively-negatively the present perfect indicative of *s'en aller*.

6. How is the difference between the adjectives *this* and *that*, *these* and *those* expressed? Give examples.

7. What are the two uses of *ce qui*? Give examples.

8. How should *quelque* be translated when followed by an adverb or an adjective without a noun, and what part of speech is it? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What is your brother's name?*
- (ii.) *He is called Gaston.*
- (iii.) *How long have you learned German?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Rue barrée.*
- (ii.) *Il aime beaucoup les œufs sur le plat.*
- (iii.) *Nous courûmes à toutes jambes.*

XLV

1. What is the gender of nouns ending in *-g, -p, -atre, -ype*? Give examples of each.

2. Put in the plural *bétail, jeu, cal, pal, chou, balle, amiral, drapeau, soupirail, bambou*.

3. Give a list of the demonstrative pronouns and alternative forms for those that are variable.

4. Form adverbs from *fou, mou, beau, lent*.

5. Write the 2nd pers. plural present and preterite indicative of *prendre, plaire, voir, venir, savoir*.

6. Give, with examples, the various forms of the interrogative adjectives.

7. What is the difference between the relative *qui* and the interrogative *qui*? Give examples.

8. Translate *quelque chose de bon, quelque chose qu'il m'ait dite*. Why is *bon* masculine and *dite* feminine?

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *What does he say?*

(ii.) *What news is there to-day?*

(iii.) *They are mere reports.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Nous avons peur qu'elle ne soit malade.*

(ii.) *Des volumes dépareillés ne valaient pas grand'chose.*

(iii.) *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

XLVI

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *mourut, oui* (past part), *s'elanca, melee, tenebres, haimes, ecrasee, prierent, allat, le votre.*

2. Give the feminine of the following substantives: *prince, chanteur, poulet, paysan, canard, fils, monsieur, serviteur, Suisse, bœuf.*

3. Decline the unemphatic forms of the interrogative pronouns.

4. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of *bien, mal, peu.*

5. Write the 3rd pers. plural present conditional and imperfect subjunctive of *boire, pouvoir, faire, mettre, plaire.*

6. Mention some indefinite adjectives with which the negative *ne* is employed.

7. What do you know of the indefinite pronoun *on*? Give examples.

8. State the rules which apply to the adverb *tout*, and give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Call upon me to-morrow morning.*
- (ii.) *Here we are on board.*
- (iii.) *Quick, I hear the bell!*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous lui avez fait dire que j'étais enrhumé.*
- (ii.) *La chaumière fut vendue aux enchères.*
- (iii.) *Je m'y attendais.*

XLVII

1. How is *th* pronounced in French? Give examples.
2. Give the plural of *gent*, *nopal*, *travail*, *poitrail*, *hibou*, *caporal*, *tableau*, *aïeul*, *cou*, *beau*.
3. What is the rule for the agreement of relative pronouns? Give examples.
4. Distinguish between *plus* and *davantage*. Form sentences to illustrate your answer.
5. Write in full the future indicative of *agréer* and the present subjunctive of *prier*.
6. What is the meaning of *même* (i.) when it precedes the noun, (ii.) when it follows, (iii.) when it is an adverb?
7. Which of the indefinite pronouns require *de* before an adjective? Give examples.
8. What part of speech is *quelque* when immediately followed by a cardinal number, and how must it be translated? Give an example.
9. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *Why do you not read?*
 - (ii.) *Do you understand me?*
 - (iii.) *Not at all.*
10. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *Gardez-vous en bien.*
 - (ii.) *Voici pour vos menus plaisirs.*
 - (iii.) *Il écorche l'anglais.*

XLVIII

1. When is the final consonant mute in *cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix*? Give examples.

2. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *nourricier, linot, époux, czar, garçon, conducteur, prêtre, pêcheur, pêcheur, chat*.

3. Decline (four cases) the masculine disjunctive personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. in both numbers.

4. How many moods has a French verb? Name them.

5. Give the 2nd pers. sing. preterite indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *cueillir, battre, résoudre, mettre, vouloir*.

6. Write ten exceptions to the rule that adjectives ending in *-e* become adverbs by the addition of *-ment*.

7. What is the rule for the agreement of the past participle used without any auxiliary? Give examples.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *It is two miles and a half to Brighton.*
- (ii.) *Is the road good?*
- (iii.) *No, it is rather bad.*
- (iv.) *Let us go straight on.*
- (v.) *May I trouble you for the salt?*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *C'est à vous à répondre.*
- (ii.) *Sonnez, et la domestique vous fera entrer.*
- (iii.) *Ne vous y fiez pas.*
- (iv.) *Pot fêlé dure longtemps.*
- (v.) *Il perd la carte.*

XLIX

1. What is the gender of (i.) fête-days, (ii.) English counties ending in *-shire*? Give examples.

2. Give the feminine of *parrain, jumeau, devineur, prophète, imitateur, compagnon, larron, causeur, mineur, quarteron*.

3. Mention ten indefinite pronouns with their meanings.

4. State three cases in which *it* or *so* are translated by the invariable pronoun *le*. Give examples.

5. Write in full (five persons) the imperative of *s'en aller, haïr, valoir*.

6. Give five examples to illustrate the use of adjectives used adverbially.

7. Show how the meanings of the following words vary with their gender: *masque, crêpe, trompette, poêle, mousse*.

8. Give examples of *tout* used as (i.) noun, (ii.) adjective, (iii.) adverb.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What has become of the corkscrew?*
- (ii.) *Does it not rain?*
- (iii.) *It is pouring.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *C'est le monde renversé.*
- (ii.) *Le jour commence à poindre.*
- (iii.) *Qui casse les verres les paie.*

L

1. What is the gender of words ending in *-q*, *-h*, *-ède*, *-isme*? Give examples.

2. Give the plural of *cal*, *émail*, *bijou*, *commis*, *feu*, *verrou*, *détail*, *cristal*, *nœud*, *œil*.

3. Illustrate by sentences the use of *dont*. In what case is the employment of *dont* not permitted?

4. When do the French use the definite article to translate an English possessive adjective?

5. Write the 3rd sing. present indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *croire*, *croître*, *valoir*, *servir*, *absoudre*.

6. What is the feminine form of the indefinite adjective *plusieurs*? Translate *several brothers and sisters*.

7. Translate *un noir attentat*, *une robe noire*; *un seul mot*, *un homme seul*; *un cher ami*, *du vin cher*; *un brave homme*, *un homme brave*; *un habit nouveau*, *un nouvel habit*, *un habit neuf*.

8. When may *où* be used as a relative pronoun? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *How is your brother to-day?*
- (ii.) *I am older than my sister by two years.*
- (iii.) *It is a quarter to four by my watch.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Mêlez-vous de vos propres affaires.*
- (ii.) *Peu m'importe.*
- (iii.) *Elle a l'air distingué.*

LI

1. What is the gender of nouns belonging to the metric system, languages, months, and metals? Give examples.

2. Show how the meaning of the following substantives varies with their gender: *livre, souris, page, vase, mémoire.*

3. Decline (four cases) the interrogative pronoun used in speaking of either persons or things.

4. When must the partitive article be replaced by *de*? Give examples.

5. Write the 3rd plural preterite indicative and 2nd sing. present subjunctive of *battre, voir, écrire, satisfaire, peindre.*

6. Give the French for *any pen whatever, such a reason, such reasons, such a pretty hat, any house, all houses, the whole house.*

7. Distinguish between *le vague, la vague; le paillasse, la paillasse; un aigle, une aigle; le mort, la mort; le solde, la solde.*

8. State what you know of the employment of *autrui.*

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *The hands of my watch are broken.*
- (ii.) *Have you a good appetite?*
- (iii.) *Your health!*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Gardez-vous de tomber.*
- (ii.) *C'est à prendre ou à laisser.*
- (iii.) *J'étais au bout de mon latin.*

LII

1. Put the necessary accents, etc., on *bisaieul, employés, fleche, Helene, cigue, ancêtres, hébraïque, aigue, événement, postérité*.

2. Give the feminine of *dindon, doge, débiteur, Jean, bailleur, neveu, singe, vendeur, patron, donateur*.

3. Write in a tabular form the order in which conjunctive personal pronouns are found in a French sentence.

4. What are the different ways of translating the English passive in French? Give examples.

5. Give the 3rd pers. plural present indicative and the 1st pers. plural preterite of *pouvoir, conclure, connaître, lire, sentir*.

6. Classify pronouns and give two examples of each class.

7. Translate *un fol espoir, un homme fou; son dernier soupir, l'année dernière; un triste dîner, une femme triste; un simple soldat, un soldat simple; un maigre repas, un chien maigre*.

8. What do you understand by the following abbreviations: *J.C., S.A.R., M., MM., Mme, Mlle, Cie, Me, 1er?*

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What is the number of your house?*
- (ii.) *Wash your hands.*
- (iii.) *It is but too true.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *C'est un homme comme il faut.*
- (ii.) *Je vous le donne en cent.*
- (iii.) *La fin couronne l'œuvre.*

LIII

1. What is the gender of colours, days, and seasons? Give examples.

2. Give the feminine form corresponding to *approbateur, ogre, procureur, manteau, serviteur, cagot, daim, chasseur, Philippe, perroquet*.

3. What case do conjunctive personal pronouns lack? How is this want supplied?

4. When should *l'on* be used instead of *on*? What is the exception to this rule?

5. Write the 2nd pers. sing. imperfect indicative and the 1st pers. sing. of the present subjunctive of *coudre, craindre, vouloir, partir, venir*.

6. Give three renderings of *a hall ninety feet long*.

7. Show how the meanings of the following words vary with their gender: *pivoine, office, givre, critique, fourbe*.

8. What is the rule with regard to words denoting colour? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *How dare you do so?*

(ii.) *I will not do it again.*

(iii.) *Is she at home?*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *Il est criblé de dettes.*

(ii.) *Il gagne à être connu.*

(iii.) *Vous bâtissez des châteaux en Espagne.*

LIV

1. What is the gender of the cardinal points, trees, and notes in music? Give examples.

2. What are the two plurals of *aïeul*, *ail*, *ciel*, *œil*, *travail*? Give one meaning of each.

3. Decline (four cases) the emphatic and unemphatic forms of the interrogative pronoun used in speaking of persons.

4. When is the English present tense rendered by the French future? Give examples.

5. Write in full (five persons) the imperative of *se laver*, *croître*, *savoir*.

6. How is the missing genitive case of the conjunctive personal pronouns supplied? Give examples.

7. Translate *un grand homme*, *un homme grand*; *une pleine victoire*, *un verre plein*; *une méchante épigramme*, *une satire méchante*; *un galant homme*, *un homme galant*; *un parfait idiot*, *un ouvrage parfait*.

8. Translate into French :

(i.) *Do me the favour to open the door.*

(ii.) *What flowers have you gathered?*

(iii.) *Have you breakfasted?*

(iv.) *Not yet.*

(v.) *I was told so.*

9. Give the English for :

(i.) *Il brûle la chandelle par les deux bouts.*

(ii.) *Vous abîmez mon chapeau.*

(iii.) *Le bleu va bien à cette dame.*

(iv.) *Ce n'est que la vérité qui blesse.*

(v.) *Ils en vinrent aux mains.*

LV

1. What is the gender of most rivers and countries ending in *-e* mute? Give five examples and two exceptions to each.

2. Give the feminine of *cheval, enchanteur, pair, berger, vengeur, indiscret, caneton, chameau, oncle, veuf*.

3. Distinguish between the pronoun *leur* and the adjective *leur*, and show how they are used in sentences.

4. What mood must a verb be put in when it is governed by a preposition? Give examples and an exception.

5. Write the 3rd pers. sing. present indicative and the 2nd pers. plural future indicative of *s'asseoir, vaincre, luire, faire, vêtir*.

6. Classify adverbs and give two examples of each class.

7. Distinguish between *le claque, la claque; le guide, la guide; le politique, la politique; le voile, la voile; le triomphe, la triomphe*.

8. Under what circumstances do *vingt* and *cent* take the sign of the plural? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Is the tea strong enough?*
- (ii.) *I shall take some toast.*
- (iii.) *Will you pass me the bread?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous n'avez pas le sens commun.*
- (ii.) *Il sue sang et eau.*
- (iii.) *Il a la tête près du bonnet.*

LVI

1. What is the gender of most nouns ending in *-ce*, *-rre*, *-ade*, *-ée*, *-ique*? Give examples and one exception to each.

2. Give the feminine of *défendeur*, *supérieur*, *traître*, *acteur*, *poulin*, *jars*, *bailli*, *demandeur*, *peureux*, *poulet*.

3. What phrases is the conjunctive personal pronoun *en* used instead of, when referring to things? Give examples.

4. Distinguish, by examples, between *après*, *d'après*; *avant*, *devant*; *près de*, *auprès de*.

5. Write the 1st pers. sing. preterite indicative and the 3rd pers. sing. present subjunctive of *bouillir*, *pouvoir*, *battre*, *rire*, *venir*.

6. What difference is there between *leur* used as (i.) personal pronoun, (ii.) possessive adjective? Give examples.

7. Translate *un pauvre poète*, *un auteur pauvre*; *un pur accident*, *de l'eau pure*; *un véritable ami*, *une histoire véritable*; *une furieuse dépense*, *un fou furieux*; *mon ancien maître*, *l'histoire ancienne*.

8. In how many ways can the numeral adjective *mille* be written? When does the word *mille* take the sign of the plural?

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Come to-day week.*
- (ii.) *Who comes there?*
- (iii.) *Do you understand me?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous en êtes quitte à bon marché.*
- (ii.) *Le régicide fut tiré à quatre chevaux.*
- (iii.) *Vogue la galère!*

LVII

1. What is the gender of most substantives ending in *-f*, *-i*, *-ice*, *-aire*? Give examples and one exception to each.

2. Give the meanings of the following words, both in singular and plural: *lettre*, *ciseau*, *lunette*, *vacance*, *papier*.

3. What is the usual position of conjunctive personal pronouns when used as subjects? Give two exceptions.

4. When must *then* be translated by (i.) *alors*, (ii.) *ensuite*, (iii.) *donc*? Give examples.

5. Write the 2nd pers. sing. present indicative and 3rd pers. plural present conditional of *prendre*, *vivre*, *moudre*, *mouvoir*, *pâître*.

6. When must the noun following *dont* be placed after the verb? Give examples.

7. Show how the meanings of the following words vary with their gender: *physique*, *manche*, *greffe*, *barbe*, *pantomime*.

8. Mention several cases in which *mi* is used instead of *demi*.

9. Translate into French:

- (i.) *Long live the king!*
- (ii.) *Do you like vegetables?*
- (iii.) *Allow me to help you to potatoes.*

10. Give the English for:

- (i.) *La cuirasse est à l'épreuve de la balle.*
- (ii.) *Cela ne vaut pas la peine.*
- (iii.) *Je n'en puis plus.*

LVIII

1. Write down five syllables which have exactly the same sound as *an*. Give two examples of each.

2. Put in the plural *carpe*, *vœu*, *joujou*, *corail*, *caracal*, *bétail*, *éventail*, *bancal*, *lys*, *canal*.

3. Decline (four cases) the emphatic and unemphatic forms of the interrogative pronoun used in speaking of things.

4. When must *until* be translated by *jusqu'à*, and when by *jusqu'à ce que*? Give examples.

5. Write the 1st pers. sing. imperfect indicative and the 2nd pers. plural present subjunctive of *pourvoir*, *croître*, *se taire*, *suivre*, *dormir*.

6. Form adverbs from the following adjectives: *impuni*, *traître*, *bref*, *gai*, *grave*, *assidu*, *opiniâtre*, *gentil*, *immense*, *exprès*.

7. Translate *d'une commune voix*, *des gens communs*; *la saine doctrine*, *de la nourriture saine*; *quel digne homme!* *qu'il a l'air digne!* *un honnête homme*, *un homme honnête*; *un plaisant personnage*, *une histoire plaisante*.

8. When can the adverbs of negation, *pas* and *point*, be used without *ne*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Pour out the wine.*
- (ii.) *Do you prefer white or red wine?*
- (iii.) *Here are some eggs.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Pas accéléré, marche!*
- (ii.) *Il m'a ri au nez.*
- (iii.) *Je ne suis pas dans mon assiette.*

LIX

1. What is the gender of most names of moral qualities, and flowers ending in *-e* mute? Give examples and two exceptions to each.

2. Give the feminine of *mulâtre, bailleur, chevreuil, béliet, gendre, boiteux, écrivain, sanglier, tzar, Suisse*.

3. What phrases is the conjunctive personal pronoun *y* used instead of, when referring to things? Give examples.

4. How many different parts of speech can *tout* be? Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

5. Write the 3rd pers. plural preterite indicative and present subjunctive of *pouvoir, haïr, faire, vivre, mourir*.

6. Show by examples the difference between a verb used reflexively and reciprocally.

7. Distinguish between *le cravate, la cravate; le carpe, la carpe; le parallèle, la parallèle; le relâche, la relâche; le coche, la coche*.

8. Show clearly the difference between the adverbs *comme* and *comment*, and give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What do you think of it?*
- (ii.) *Take away the breakfast.*
- (iii.) *French is rather difficult.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Cela revient au même.*
- (ii.) *Tel maître tel valet.*
- (iii.) *Vous faites la petite bouche.*

LX

1. What is the gender of most substantives ending in *-ne, -lle, -ule, -ion*? Give examples and two exceptions to each.

2. Give the masculine form of the following nouns: *vieille, Jeanne, poulette, veuve, baillive, dogaresse, gouvernante, imitatrice, tigresse, confidente*.

3. In what cases are *me* and *te* not changed into *moi* and *toi* in an imperative affirmative sentence?

4. When is *than* translated by *que*, and when by *de*? Give examples.

5. Write the 1st pers. plural preterite and the 2nd pers. sing. future indicative of *vaincre, suivre, vouloir, faire, fuir*.

6. In what cases must the preposition *à* be expressed and followed by the disjunctive pronoun? Give examples.

7. Translate *un franc scélérat, une physionomie franche; de différents objets, des objets différents; un cruel homme, un homme cruel; un mauvais air, avoir l'air mauvais; ses propres mains, des mains propres*.

8. Translate into French:

- (i.) *What have you to give us?*
- (ii.) *We have some beefsteak.*
- (iii.) *Have you any good wine?*
- (iv.) *Here is some.*
- (v.) *Have you left off learning Italian?*

9. Give the English for:

- (i.) *Je ne vois goutte.*
- (ii.) *Mes bottes me mettent à la gêne.*
- (iii.) *Madame est servie!*
- (iv.) *Qui ne dit mot consent.*
- (v.) *Nous avons fait l'école buissonnière.*

LXI

1. What do you understand by the term "homonym"? Give examples.

2. Names of male beings are masculine. Give ten exceptions to this rule with their meanings.

3. When two conjunctive personal pronouns in the 3rd pers. stand as objects, which must be placed first? Give examples.

4. Give a list, with meanings, of ten verbs which govern the following infinitive without a preposition.

5. Conjugate in full (five persons) the imperative of *s'enfuir, mouvoir, traire*.

6. What are the chief uses of the demonstrative pronoun *ce*? Give an example of each.

7. *Le professeur désire que nous finissions*. State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the dependent clause, and give another example.

8. How must the word *before* be translated when it is (i.) preposition, (ii.) adverb, (iii.) conjunction? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Where do you come from?*
- (ii.) *I come from church.*
- (iii.) *Give my kind regards to your parents.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Marquez le pas!*
- (ii.) *La pelle se moque du fourgon.*
- (iii.) *Revenons à nos moutons.*

LXII

1. What is the difference between *cing*, *ceint*, *sain*, *saint* (noun), *saint* (adj.), *sein*, *seing*? Form a sentence to illustrate the use of each.

2. Give five names of animals, birds, or fishes which have no distinct form for the masculine, and five which have no distinct form for the feminine.

3. What is the position of *en* and *y* with regard to all other pronouns and to each other? Give examples.

4. Give the termination of all present participles. Write three sentences in French containing a present participle.

5. Write the 2nd pers. plural present indicative and the 3rd pers. plural imperfect subjunctive of *dire*, *maudire*, *contredire*, *faire*, *mouvoir*.

6. When is *ce*, used to translate the demonstrative pronouns *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, connected with a following noun? Give examples.

7. *Périsse son nom!* State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used and give another example.

8. When is the word *whilst* rendered by *pendant que* and when by *tandis que*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Where are you going now?*
- (ii.) *I am going home.*
- (iii.) *It is fine weather.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Une broderie verte sur fond blanc.*
- (ii.) *Notre maison est à l'épreuve du feu.*
- (iii.) *Loin des yeux, loin du cœur.*

LXIII

1. What is the difference between *canot, canaux; être* (verb), *être* (noun), *hêtre*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. How do nouns ending in *-ou* form their plural? Give five examples and seven exceptions, with their meanings.

3. When does the pronoun *le* agree with its antecedent? Give examples.

4. Explain the difference between a present participle and a verbal adjective. Give two examples of each.

5. Write the 2nd pers. sing. future indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *dormir, lire, pouvoir, connaître, plaire*.

6. When is *ce* used with *être* to translate the pronoun *it* taken impersonally? Give examples.

7. *Elle doute fort que vous réussissiez*. State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the dependent clause, and give another example.

8. Under what circumstances is the sentence *she is engaged* translated by *elle est engagée, occupée, or fiancée*?

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Wind up the clock.*
- (ii.) *I cannot; the spring is broken.*
- (iii.) *Is he very thirsty?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Vous chantez faux.*
- (ii.) *Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.*
- (iii.) *Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.*

LXIV

1. What is the difference between *maire*, *mère*, *mer*, *héros*, *hérault*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. Give the feminine of *diacre*, *prophète*, *pêcheur*, *lièvre*, *étalon*, *lévrier*, *bouc*, *taureau*, *porc*, *perroquet*.

3. When is the reflexive disjunctive pronoun *soi* used? Give examples.

4. What is the general rule for the agreement of the past participle conjugated with *avoir*? Give examples.

5. Write the 3rd pers. sing. present indicative and the 1st pers. sing. present subjunctive of *paître*, *hair*, *mouvoir*, *connaître*, *moudre*.

6. When is *ce* used with *être* to translate *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*? Give examples.

7. What is the difference between *venir à*, *venir de*, and *venir* when followed by an infinitive? Give examples.

8. Write in the plural *blanc-seing*, *coq-à-l'âne*, *cheval-léger*, *maréchal-des-logis-chef*, *pied-bot*, *garde-fou*, *portendrapeau*, *pour-boire*, *abat-jour*, *arc-en-ciel*.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Give me something to eat.*

(ii.) *I should like some pease.*

(iii.) *We live close by.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *C'est une façon de parler.*

(ii.) *Il jouait à pile ou face.*

(iii.) *Il faut hurler avec les loups.*

LXV

1. What is the meaning of *fois, foi, foie, cent, sans, sens, sang*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. Show how the meaning of the following words varies with their gender : *manœuvre, mode, faux, aune, somme, vapeur, moule, tour, remise, pendule*.

3. What are the chief uses of the pronoun *en*? Give an example of each.

4. Explain the rule which concerns the agreement of the past participle of reflexive verbs. Give examples.

5. Write the 3rd pers. sing. imperfect indicative and present subjunctive of *peindre, conclure, pouvoir, vêtir, boire*.

6. What limitation is there in the use of the relative pronoun *qui* governed by a preposition? Give examples.

7. Which of the indefinite pronouns require the negative particle *ne* before the verb? Give examples.

8. Explain the difference between *c'est un misérable* and *he is miserable*; *il est altéré* and *he is altered*; *j'ai perdu ma balance* and *I have lost my balance*.

9. Translate into French :

- (i) *Have you learned Spanish?*
- (ii.) *I took a few lessons.*
- (iii.) *What is his name?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *J'ai tiré mon épingle du jeu.*
- (ii.) *Il n'est pire eau que l'eau qui dort.*
- (iii.) *Quand le chat n'y est pas, les souris dansent.*

LXVI

1. What is the difference between *air, aire, ère, erre*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. How do nouns ending in *-ail* form their plural? Give six examples and eight exceptions with their meanings.

3. Distinguish carefully between *celui, celui-ci, ceci*. Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

4. Give a list, with meanings, of ten verbs which require the preposition *à* before the following infinitive.

5. Write the 1st pers. sing. present indicative and 3rd pers. sing. imperfect subjunctive of *venir, dormir, taire, cueillir, dire*.

6. Translate the sentence *He will give it to me*, and deduce the rule for the position of personal pronoun objects, when of different persons.

7. *Elle avait honte qu'ils n'eussent pas obéi*. State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the dependent clause, and give another example.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *What news is there to-day?*
- (ii.) *I know nothing new.*
- (iii.) *Are they at home?*
- (iv.) *It is mild weather.*
- (v.) *Good-bye, farewell.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Cet enfant fait ses dents.*
- (ii.) *Il est au courant de toute l'affaire.*
- (iii.) *Répondez par retour du courrier.*
- (iv.) *Il sait à quoi s'en tenir.*
- (v.) *Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir mis par terre.*

LXVII

1. What is the difference between *aôt, houe, houx, où, ou*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. Give the feminine of *suisse, mulâtre, pauvre, nègre, drôle* when used as (i.) nouns, (ii.) adjectives.

3. Mention instances in which the pronoun *le* remains invariable. Give examples.

4. What is the rule for the agreement of the past participle immediately followed by an infinitive? Give examples.

5. Conjugate in full (five persons) the imperative of *se taire, vouloir, partir*.

6. When two pronouns stand as objects of a verb, in what cases must the direct object precede the indirect?

7. Write in the plural *chou-fleur, chef-d'œuvre, gentil-homme, tête-à-tête, hôtel-Dieu, pied-à-terre, chef-lieu, réveille-matin, perce-neige, essuie-mains*.

8. Name the compound tenses of a verb in English and French.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Come early the day after to-morrow.*
- (ii.) *I will not fail.*
- (iii.) *It is nearly twelve (night).*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Mettez un couvert de plus.*
- (ii.) *Vous êtes plus triste que de coutume.*
- (iii.) *Qui se ressemble, s'assemble.*

LXVIII

1. What is the difference between *hôtel, autel, cerf, serre* (noun), *serre* (verb), *sert*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. Give the plural of *bonhomme, monsieur, madame, glouglou, ventail*; and the singular of *puits, bestiaux, joyaux, métaux, messeigneurs*.

3. What fundamental difference is there between the employment of the relative pronoun in French and in English? Give examples.

4. In the sentence *Ils se sont vus et se sont parlé* explain clearly why the first participle is in the plural and the second in the singular.

5. Write the 1st pers. plural preterite indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *peindre, naître, écrire, savoir, ouvrir*.

6. How many parts of speech may *leur* be? Give examples.

7. *Il faut que nous descendions*. State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the dependent clause and give another example.

8. When is the word *towards* translated by *vers* and when by *envers*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *With what have you done it?*
- (ii.) *She has a headache.*
- (iii.) *Have you seen the steamboat?*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *J'ai fait une fausse démarche.*
- (ii.) *Il m'a donné un coup de chapeau.*
- (iii.) *Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or.*

LXIX

1. Distinguish between *conte*, *compte*, *comte*, *chœur*, *cœur*. Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. Give the masculine form of *maman*, *dinde*, *quarteronne*, *servante*, *patronnesse*, *impératrice*, *cantatrice*, *prieure*, *marraine*, *truie*, *bru*.

3. When are the possessive pronouns generally replaced by *à moi*, *à toi*, etc. Give examples.

4. Give a list, with meanings, of ten verbs which require the preposition *de* before the following infinitive.

5. Write the 2nd pers. plural imperfect indicative and the 3rd pers. sing. present conditional of *confire*, *mourir*, *connaître*, *mouvoir*, *coudre*.

6. Translate the sentence *She will give it to him*, and deduce the rule for the position of two pronoun objects of the 3rd pers.

7. Mention six verbs which are used reflexively in French, but not in English.

8. Give any rules you know dealing with the plural of proper nouns.

9. Translate into French :

(i.) *Have you been sea-sick?*

(ii.) *No; we had a good passage.*

(iii.) *We stayed on deck all night.*

10. Give the English for :

(i.) *La nuit porte conseil.*

(ii.) *Je vous donne congé pour aujourd'hui.*

(iii.) *L'occasion fait le larron.*

LXX

1. What is the difference between *si*, *six*, *scie*, *croix*, *crois*, *croît*? Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.

2. How do nouns ending in *-al* form their plural? Give six examples and eight exceptions, with their meanings.

3. Enumerate the chief uses of *y*, and give examples.

4. State the general rule for the agreement of the past participle conjugated with *être*, and give examples.

5. Write the 2nd pers. plural preterite indicative and present subjunctive of *haïr*, *confire*, *pouvoir*, *tenir*, *vivre*.

6. What is the only part of speech which can govern the relative pronoun *que*? Give examples.

7. *Ne descendez pas avant qu'il vous avertisse!* State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the dependent clause, and give another example.

8. When should the word *since* be translated by *puisque* and when by *depuis que*? Give examples.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *My boots are worn out.*
- (ii.) *Have them mended.*
- (iii.) *You may depend upon it.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Les bons comptes font les bons amis.*
- (ii.) *Nous sortîmes entre chien et loup.*
- (iii.) *Charbonnier est maître chez soi.*

LXXI

1. Distinguish between *faites, faite, fête, saut, sot, seau, sceau*. Form sentences to illustrate the use of each.
2. What is the gender of *couleur, pomme, Berkshire, les Alpes, courage, mi-août, Toussaint, question, mètre, avril*.
3. Give a list of the reflexive conjunctive pronouns in both numbers. Form sentences containing them.
4. What is the rule relating to the past participle of impersonal verbs, and give examples in the case of the verbs *il y a eu, il a fait, il a fallu*.
5. Write the 3rd pers. sing. present and future indicative of *savoir, cueillir, pleuvoir, acquérir, mourir*.
6. When must *duquel* or *de qui* be used instead of *dont*? Give examples.
7. When must *can* be rendered by *savoir* and when by *pouvoir*? Give examples.
8. Explain the difference between *c'est un homme sensible* and *he is a sensible man*; *il est distrait* and *he is distracted*; *dresser un enfant* and *to dress a child*.
9. Translate into French :
 - (i.) *Are your feet cold?*
 - (ii.) *There is a draught.*
 - (iii.) *Come and see the windmill.*
10. Give the English for :
 - (i.) *Acheter chat en poche.*
 - (ii.) *Je le sais sur le bout du doigt.*
 - (iii.) *C'est bonnet blanc et blanc bonnet.*

LXXII

1. What is the difference between *ver*, *vers*, *verre*, *vert*, *pain*, *pin*, *peint*? Form sentences to illustrate your answer.

2. How do the meanings of the following substantives vary in the singular and plural: *fer*, *arme*, *lumière*, *papier*, *ouïe*?

3. The preposition *à* is understood before personal pronouns with most verbs governing the dative. Mention three cases in which *à* must be expressed.

4. Write the rule relating to the participle *fait* followed by an infinitive, and give examples.

5. Conjugate in full (five persons) the imperative of *fuir*, *bouillir*, *peindre*.

6. Show by means of a table the position of the conjunctive personal pronouns when the verb is in the imperative affirmative.

7. *Quels que soient vos ordres, elles sont prêtes.* State clearly why the subjunctive mood is used in the first clause, and give another example.

8. Translate into French :

- (i.) *Go and take your ticket.*
- (ii.) *We are off.*
- (iii.) *We shall be there in two hours.*
- (iv.) *They left by the nine o'clock train.*
- (v.) *It is all the same to me.*

9. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Il a beaucoup d'aplomb.*
- (ii.) *Je n'ai pas d'argent sur moi.*
- (iii.) *Tout soldat porte dans sa giberne le bâton de maréchal de France.*
- (iv.) *Il ne faut pas courir deux lièvres à la fois.*
- (v.) *A corsaire, corsaire et demi.*

LXXIII

1. Give the feminine of *prêtre, filleul, nègre, canard, verrat, héros, dindon, chien, doge, serviteur*.

2. Write the past participle and 3rd pers. sing. present indicative of *frir, éclore, bruire, déchoir, clore*.

3. When two or more personal pronouns are governed by the same verb, and are to be placed before it, in what order must they stand? Give your answer in tabular form.

4. Give the masculine form of *diaconesse, cane, Jeanne, linotte, pouliche, génisse, bru, coche, idiote, captive*.

5. What classes of adjectives are usually placed after the noun they qualify? Give examples.

6. When is the definite article used in French to translate the English possessive pronoun? Give examples and exceptions.

7. Write in full (five persons) the imperative of *s'en aller* (affirmatively and negatively), *se promener, s'asseoir, croître, prévoir*.

8. What are the various ways of translating the indefinite pronoun *on*? Write sentences illustrating your answer.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *He comes every other day.*
- (ii.) *She laughed in my face.*
- (iii.) *He is a gentleman.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *Il s'en va minuit.*
- (ii.) *Serez-vous des nôtres?*
- (iii.) *Il n'a pas inventé la poudre.*

LXXIV

1. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *chanteur*, *travailleur*, *traître*, *dieu*, *prieur*, *lapin*, *vengeur*, *sanglier*, *neveu*, *chameau*.

2. What are the two forms of the past participle of *bénir*? Write sentences illustrating their use.

3. Explain why we say *il ira en France*, but *il ira au Canada*, and give other examples.

4. Give the masculine form of *peureuse*, *quarteronne*, *canette*, *paysanne*, *marraine*, *hase*, *femme*, *cavale*, *oie*, *impératrice*.

5. State rules with reference to the position of adverbs in a sentence, and give examples.

6. When is the French present tense used to translate the English present perfect? Give examples.

7. Give the two past participles of *absoudre* and *resoudre* with their meanings and feminine forms.

8. Illustrate by sentences the difference in the employment of the adverbs *autant* and *tant*.

9. Translate into French :

- (i.) *We have been in Paris three years.*
- (ii.) *Seeing is believing.*
- (iii.) *However rich they may be.*

10. Give the English for :

- (i.) *A qui en voulez-vous?*
- (ii.) *Je n'y tiens pas.*
- (iii.) *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

LXXV

1. Give the feminine of the following nouns: *tzar, loup, vieillard, païen, devin, donateur, prophète, président, jardinier, mulâtre.*

2. Write the two present participles of *fleurir* and give their meaning.

3. Explain how the remaining parts of a regular verb are derived from the primitive tenses.

4. Give the masculine form of *perruche, madame, laie, fille, jumelle, daine, jument, vache, dogaresse, gouvernante.*

5. Use the verb *devoir* to translate the following sentences: (a) *He owes me money.* (b) *We should have obeyed.* (c) *You were to have spent the morning with us.* (d) *They ought to have come this afternoon.* (e) *We thought it right to tell you.*

6. How many parts of speech may *since* be? Write sentences illustrating its various uses.

7. Give the 3rd pers. sing. future indicative and 1st pers. sing. present subjunctive of *acquérir, craindre, cueillir, s'asseoir, venir.*

8. Write the plural of the compound adjectives *ivre-mort, sourd-muet, frais-cueilli, nouveau-né, bien-aimé, clair-semé, mort-né, aigre-doux, demi-civilisé.*

9. Translate into French:

- (i.) *You and I will go.*
- (ii.) *On Friday, the 14th of August.*
- (iii.) *She is an Englishwoman.*

10. Give the English for:

- (i.) *Il fait cher vivre ici.*
- (ii.) *Dites-lui bien des choses de ma part.*
- (iii.) *Rira bien qui rira le dernier.*

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LIX.

1. Decline in the singular *consul*, *robur*, *obex*, and in the plural *incus*, *rupes*, *agricola*.

2. Decline together in full *duplex consilium*, *trux bellator*.

3. Compare *piger*, *liberalis*, *fragilis*, *malevolus*, *magnopere*, *alacriter*.

4. Give the Latin for *three times*, seven each, 40th, 600, 300th, 800th.

5. Write down the third person singular of all the tenses of the subjunctive active of *fodio*, and go through the imperfect and future indicative passive of *facio*.

6. Give the future infinitive passive of *interficio*, *occido*, *confero*, *comperio*, and the perfect infinitive active of *seduco*, *inicio*, *adimo*, *praesto*.

7. Compose and translate short sentences illustrating the construction of *decet*, *licet*, *necne*, *poenitet*.

8. Give the principal parts of *tollo*, *intellego*, *diligo*, *findo*, *figo*.

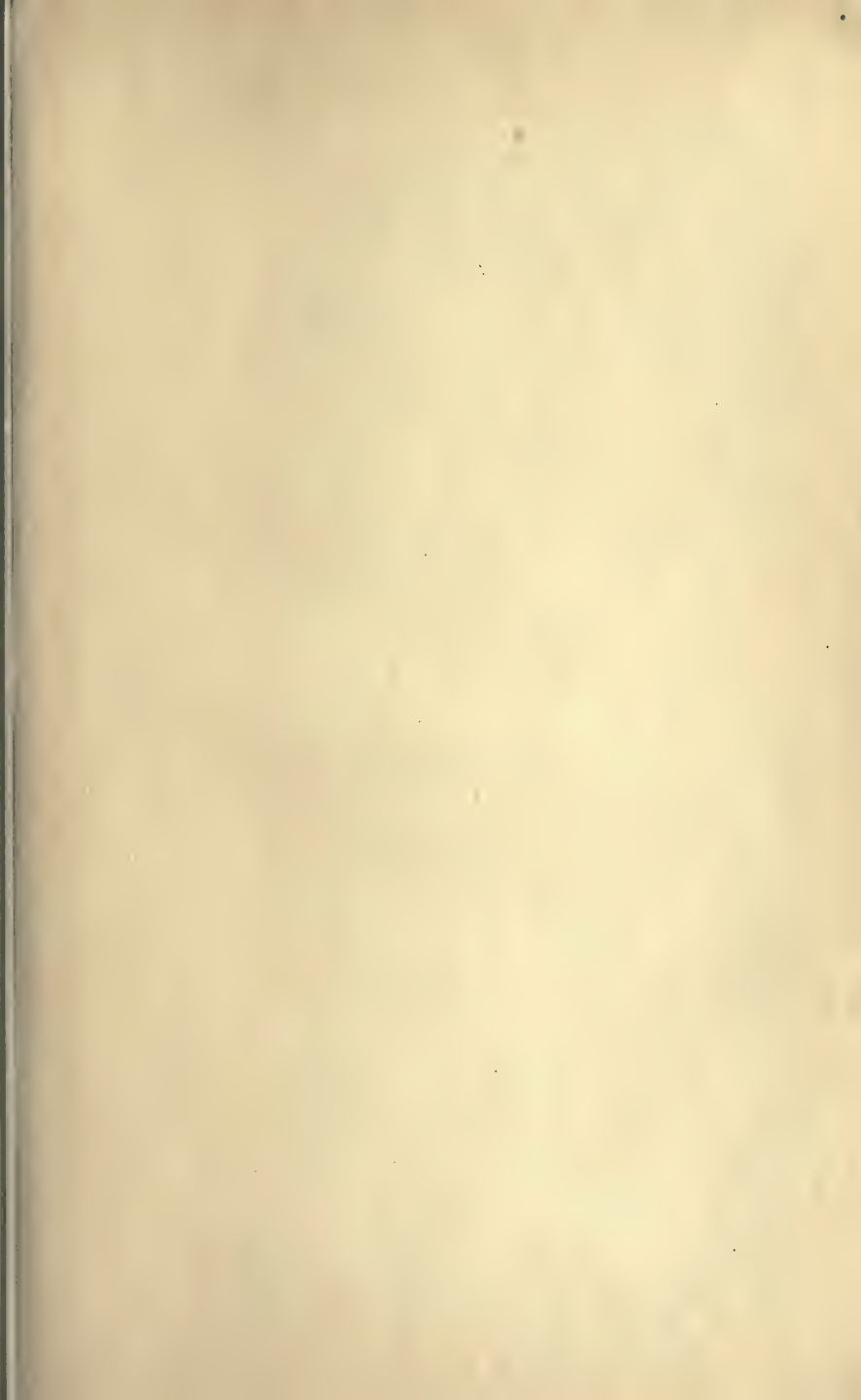
9. Parse *insitus*, *fiam*, *poteretur*, *illuxisset*, *obliviscerere*.

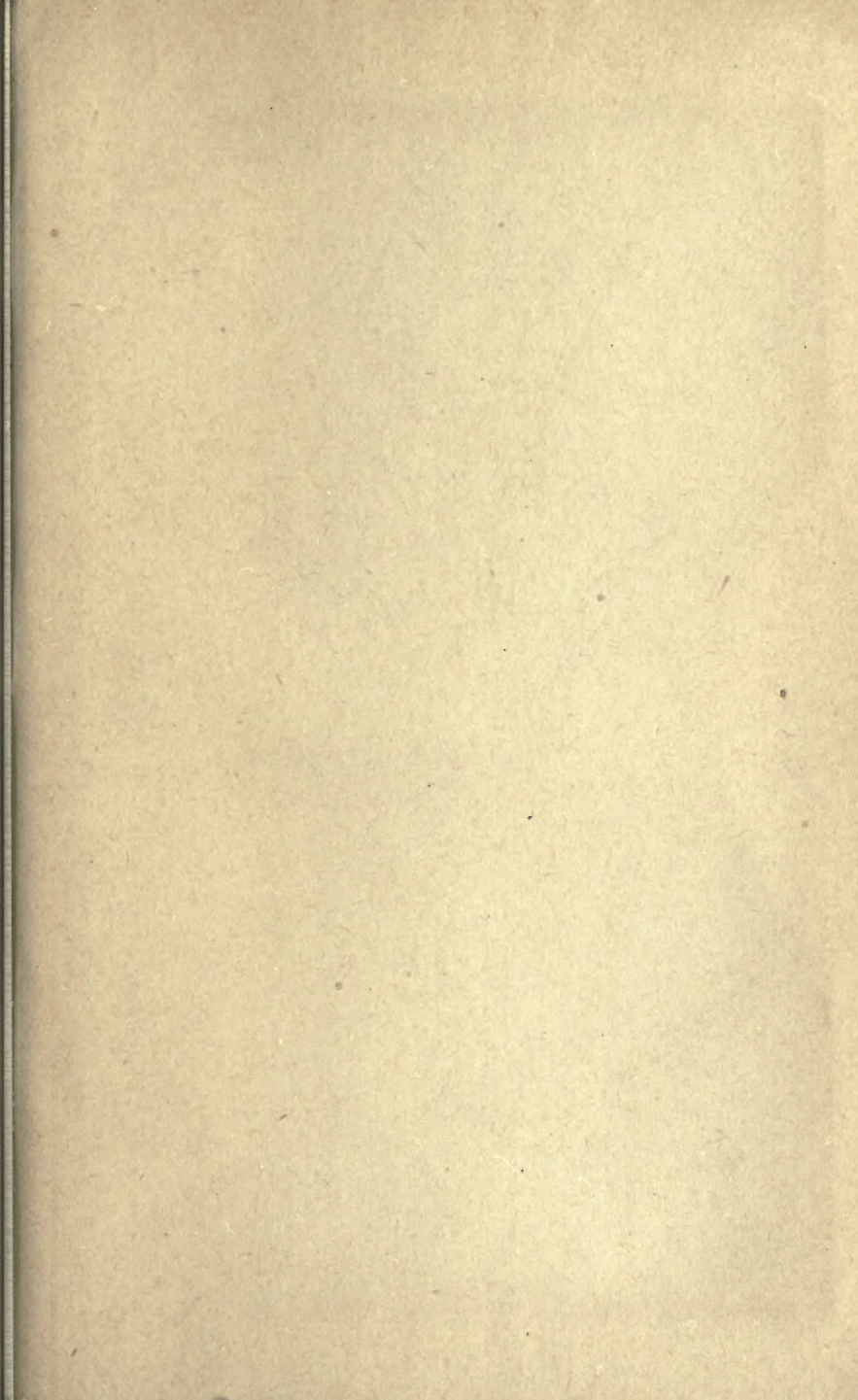
10. Translate into Latin :

(a.) *No one told us whether the enemy were approaching.*

(b.) *What can save us from being killed by the soldiers?*

(c.) *He bought the house at a greater price than that for which he sold it.*





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